

Kentucky Gazette.

"True to his charge—he comes, the Herald of a noisy world; News from all nations, lumbering at his back."

D. BRADFORD, Editor.

LEXINGTON, KY. THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 26, 1839.

NO. 39.—VOL. 54.

PRINTED EVERY THURSDAY,
BY JAMES VIRDEN,
No. 6 & 7, Hunt's Row, Water Street,
FOR DANIEL BRADFORD,
Publisher of the Laws of the U. States.
Publishing Office, Main Street, a few doors below Brennan's Hotel.

TERMS.
Subscription.—For one year, in advance, \$2 50; if not paid within six months, \$3 00, and if not paid within the year, \$3 50.
No paper will be discontinued until all arrearages are paid, unless at the option of the Editor.
Letters sent by mail to the Editor, must be post paid, or they will not be taken out of the Office.
Advertising.—One square of 14 lines, or less, 3 times, \$1 50; 3 months, \$4; 6 months, \$7 50; 12 months, \$15. Longer ones in proportion.

A Real Blessing to Mothers.

Dr. Wm. Evans' Celebrated Soothing Syrup, for Children Cutting their Teeth.

This infallible remedy has preserved hundreds of children, when thought past recovery, from convulsions. As soon as the Syrup is rubbed on the gums, the child will recover. This preparation is so innocent, so efficacious, and so pleasant, that no child will refuse to let its gums be rubbed with it. When infants are at the age of four months, though there is no appearance of teeth, one bottle should be used on the gums to open the pores. Parents should never be without the Syrup in the nursery where there are young children; for if a child wakes in the night with pain in the gums, the Syrup immediately gives ease by opening the pores and healing the gums, thereby preventing Convulsions, Fevers, &c.

The passage of the teeth through the gums produces troublesome and dangerous symptoms. It is known by mothers that there is a great irritation in the mouth and gums during the process. The gums swell, the secretion and saliva is increased, the child is seized with frequent and sudden fits of crying, watchings, starting in the sleep, and spasms of peculiar parts: the child shrieks with extreme violence, and thrusts its fingers into its mouth. If these precursory symptoms are not speedily alleviated, spasmodic convulsions universally supervene, and soon cause the dissolution of the infant. Mothers who have their babes afflicted with these distressing symptoms, should apply Dr. Wm. Evans' celebrated Soothing Syrup, which has preserved hundreds of infants when thought past recovery, from being suddenly attacked with that fatal malady, convulsions.

DIRECTIONS.

Place the bottle when first opened.

When children begin to be in pain with their teeth shooting in their gums, put a little of the Syrup in a tea-spoon, and with a finger let the child's gums be rubbed for two or three times a day, and a day. It must not be put to the breast immediately, for the milk would take the Syrup off too soon. When the teeth are just coming through their gums, mothers should immediately apply the Syrup, it will prevent their children having a fever, and undergoing that painful operation of lancing the gums, which always makes the next tooth much harder to come through, and sometimes causes death.

PRICE ONE DOLLAR A BOTTLE.

"A gentleman who has made the trial of Dr. Wm. Evans' Soothing Syrup in his family, (in case of a teething child,) wishes us to state that he found it entirely effective in relieving pain in the gums, and preventing the consequences which sometimes follow. We cheerfully comply with his request."—*New York Sun.*

"We believe it is a meritorious remedy for those who have tried it: that the soothing Syrup for children cutting their teeth, advertised in another column, is a highly useful article, for the purpose for which it is intended. A highly respectable person, at any rate, who has made use of it, do not hesitate to give it its virtues the sanction of their names."—*Boston Traveller.*

A severe case of teething with a minor complaint cured by the infallible American soothing Syrup of Dr. Wm. Evans. M^{rs} Pherson, residing at No. 9, Madison street, called a few days since at the Medical office of Dr. Wm. Evans, 100 Chatham street, purchased a bottle of the Syrup for her child who was suffering excruciating pain during the process of dentition, being momentarily threatened with convulsions; the bowels, too, were exceedingly loose, and no food could be retained in the stomach. Almost immediately on its application the alarming symptoms entirely ceased, and by continuing the use of the Syrup on the gums, the bowels, in a short time, became quite natural. As a tribute of gratitude for the benefit afforded the child, the mother came of her own accord, and freely sanctioned publicity to the above.

A single trial of this invaluable medicine will test its unrivalled virtues.

In no instance in the many thousand cases where it has been used has it failed to give immediate relief to the infant suffering.

Principal Office for the United States, 101, Chatham-st. New York.

CAUTION!

Entered according to Act of Congress to avoid imposition of Counterfeits; be particular that the label expresses that it has been entered, and be likewise particular in purchasing from the Regular Agent.

OREAR & BERKLEY, Lexington, Ky.

IMPORTANT TO FEMALES.

Dr. Wm. Evans' Female or Domestic Pills.

These Pills are particularly for Females, of whom many suffer from diseases incident to their sex. It is of the utmost importance to the health and happiness of those who are afflicted with any of the complaints to which the female constitution is peculiarly subject, to resort to a most instant and effectual remedy, to possess themselves of a certain, mild and efficacious cure.

These pills remove all obstructions and invariably create a new and healthy action throughout the system. See the directions and other useful information which accompany each pack. A pack contains two kinds, Nos. 1 and 2, price 50 cents.

An interesting case of Dyspepsia and Leucorrhoea with a general weakness of the system restored to health and vigor, by the beneficial influence of Dr. Evans' celebrated Female Pills. A. M.—, 36 years of age, was affected for the period of fourteen months with the following distressing symptoms:—Total loss of appetite, great languor and debility, with pain in the side, loins, back, and legs, indistinct vision, such as wavy appearance before the eyes, paleness of the heart, faintness, appearance and feeling as if dying, a whitish discharge, the lips livid, and the cheeks blanched and sallow, the least exercise occasioned fatigue, and her mind was pensive and depressed, her feet were swollen, and her memory impaired, with many symptoms of weakness and exhaustion of the constitution. Several eminent physicians had attended her, and made every exertion in their power to relieve her, but without moving effectual. A female friend advised her to use Dr. Evans' celebrated Pills, by the salutary virtues of which in a short time, she indeed appeared as if raised from the dead, and declared her thankfulness, and assigns her recovery to health, to the extraordinary efficacy of the above Pills. This medicine is for sale by OREAR & BERKLEY, Lexington.

Dr. Wm Evans' Celebrated Medicines.

ARE composed of vegetable substances, which exert a specific action upon the heart, give impulse or strength to the arterial system; the blood is quickened and equalized in its circulation through all the vessels, whether of the skin, the parts situated internally, or the extremities; and as all the secretions of the body spring from the blood, there is a consequent increase of every secretion, and a quickened action of the absorbent and exhalant, or discharging vessels. Any morbid action which may have taken place is corrected, all obstructions are removed, the blood is purified, and the body resumes a healthy state.

They are so compounded, that by strengthening and equalizing the action of the heart, liver, and other viscera, they expel the bad acid or morbid matter which renders the blood impure, out of the circulation, through the excretory ducts into the passage of the bowels, so that by the brisk or slight evacuations, which may be regulated by the doses, always remembering that while the evacuations from the bowels are kept up, the exertions from all the other vessels of the body will also be going on in the same proportion, by which means the blood invariably becomes purified.

Steady perseverance in the use of the medicines will undoubtedly effect a cure, even in the most acute or obstinate diseases; but in such cases the dose may be augmented, according to the insensibility of the disease; the medicines being so admirably adapted to the constitution, that they may be taken at all times.

In all cases of hypochondriacism, low spirits, palpitations of the heart, nervous irritability, nervous weakness, fluor albus, seminal weakness, indigestion, loss of appetite, flatulency, heartburn, general debility, bodily weakness, chlorosis or green sickness, flatulent or hysterical faintings, hysterics, headaches, incoercible sickness, nightmar, gout, rheumatism, asthma, the dolorous, cramp, spasmodic affections, and those who are victims to that most execrable disorder, Gout, will find relief from their sufferings by a course of Dr. Wm. Evans' medicine.

Nausea, vomiting, pains in the side, limbs, head, stomach, or back, dimness or confusion of sight, noises in the inside, alternate flushes of heat and chilliness, tremors, watchings, agitation, anxiety, bad dreams, spasms, will in every case, be relieved by an occasional dose of Dr. Evans' medicine, which he has received by an occasional dose of Dr. Evans' medicine.

Directions for taking the Camomile Pills, as well as Dr. Evans' Aperient Family Pills, always accompany them.

ASTHMA.—Three year's standing.—Mr. Robert Monroe, Schuylkill, afflicted with the above distressing malady. Symptoms, great languor, flatulency, disturbed rest, nervous headache, difficulty of breathing, tightness and stricture across the breast, dimness, nervous irritability and restlessness, could not lie in a horizontal position without the sensation of impending suffocation, palpitation of the heart, distressing cough, costiveness, pain of the stomach, drowsiness, great debility, and deficiency of the nervous energy. Mr. R. Monroe gave up every thought of recovery, and dire despair sat on the countenance of every person interested in his existence or happiness, till by accident he noticed in a public paper some cures effected by Dr. Wm. Evans' Medicine in his complaint, which induced him to purchase a package of the Pills which resulted in completely removing every symptom of his disease. He wishes to say his motive for this declaration is, that those afflicted with the same or any symptoms similar to those from which he is happily restored, may likewise receive the same inestimable benefit.

He is, Dr. Wm. Evans, 100 Chatham Street, New York.

Extract of a letter of Jonas Snyder, Postmaster, Kennville, Pa., to Dr. Wm. Evans.

Among several cases the following is found: An elderly lady, who had been 25 years so afflicted with nervous hypochondria, debility, &c. that for the last three years she constantly received medical aid from a respectable physician; but the pressure and pain on her heart and breast, and especially in her left side, remained immovable, attended at long intervals with weakness in her head and on her mind, keeping her discouraged to undertake anything. In May she commenced using Dr. Wm. Evans' medicine according to the directions accompanying them. A reaction took place; the pain and pressure in her body was removed; her mind became clear and strong, her spirits perfectly good, and up to this time in all respects restored to health, which for the last ten years she has not enjoyed.

JONAS SNYDER.

CAUTION.

Dr. Wm. Evans will not be responsible for the genuineness of the Camomile Pills unless they are bought of Dr. Evans' advertised agents.

There is one agent in every county. Any of none but agents, as many druggists who are otherwise respectable, have imposed upon the invalid by selling a spurious article. Wholesale druggists are not Dr. Evans' agents; therefore respectable dealers in the country ought not to get a spurious article of them but write for the genuine No. 100 Chatham St. N. Y., where the Pills are manufactured and sold wholesale, to a General Western Office, 47 Wall Street, Louisville, Ky.

Principal Office for the United States, 100 Chatham-st. New York.

CAUTION!

Entered according to Act of Congress to avoid imposition of Counterfeits; be particular that the label expresses that it has been entered, and be likewise particular in purchasing from the Regular Agent.

Price 75 cents a package, which contains a bottle of Camomile Pills and a box of Aperient Pills.
Dr. Wm. Evans' Camomile and Family Aperient Pills for sale at his principal office, 100 Chatham street, N. Y.

Principal Western Office, 47 Wall Street, Louisville, Ky.

See list of Agents.

See other advertisements in this paper.

List of Agents for the following Medicines:

Evans' Camomile and Aperient Pills.
Evans' Soothing Syrup for Children Cutting their Teeth.
Evans' Female Pills.
Evans' Fever and Ague Pills.
Baron Von Hutscheler Herb Pills.

Orear & Berkley, Lexington; H. C. Laughlin, Versailles; Ellis & Smith, Shelbyville; R. White, Newmarket; Chilton & Vories, Berea; E. S. Ayres, Bedford; J. R. Morrison, Westport; Medley & Elgin, Georgetown; Root & Smith, Louisville; J. W. Mallin, Grant; G. Reed, Warsaw; J. Wilson, Mortonsville; J. Whitehead & Co., Winchester; Jno. W. Hazelrigg, Owensville; A. M. Barnes, Mt. Sterling; Lyle & Walker, Paris; A. Broadwell, Cynthiana; Thos. E. Redden, Vanceburg; A. Casto, Maysville; A. L. & T. Green, Covington; Whitely & McClure, Middlesburg; Jas. F. Dureman, Carlisle; Thos. Dougherty, Sharpsburg; Russell & Sneed, Frankfort.

OREAR & BERKLEY,

Lexington, Ky.

37 West Main street.

Lexington, May 29, 1839-21-ly

Building Lot for Sale.

A BEAUTIFUL BUILDING LOT, fronting 50 feet on Upper Street, at the corner of Upper and Pine streets, running back 150 feet to Croghan street, being one of the lots sold by Stephens and Winslow, and numbered 8 in their plat of lots sold. Title undisputed. Apply to JOHN M. McALLA, June 20-54-ly.



ROSIN THE BOW.

I've always been cheerful and easy,
And scarce have I needed a foe,
While some after money run crazy,
I merrily rosin'd the Bow.

Some youngsters were panting for fashions,
Some new kick seemed now all the go,
But having no turbulent passions,
My motto was "Rosin the Bow."

So kindly my parents besought me,
No longer a roving to go,
And friends whom I thought had forgot me,
With gladness met Rosin the Bow.

My young days I spent all in roving,
But never was vicious, no, no;
But somehow I loved to keep moving,
And cheerfully Rosin'd the Bow.

In country or city, no matter,
Too often I never could go,
My presence all sadness would scatter,
So cheerful was Rosin the Bow.

The old people always grew merry,
Young faces with pleasure did glow,
While lips with the red of the cherry,
Sipped "Bliss to old Rosin the Bow."

While sweetly I played on my viol,
In measures so soft and so slow,
Old Time stopped the shade of the dial,
To listen to Rosin the Bow.

And tho' my sweet prime I've been spending,
When friendship made glasses ere now,
No pang of remorse is now rending,
The bosom of Rosin the Bow.

And peacefully now I am sinking,
From all this sweet world can bestow,
But heaven's kind mercy I'm thinking,
Provides for old Rosin the Bow.

Now, soon on some still Sunday morning,
The first thing the neighbors will know,
Their ears will be met with the warning,
To bury old Rosin the Bow.

My friends will then so neatly dress me,
In linen as white as the snow,
And in my new coffin they'll press me,
And whisper "poor Rosin the Bow."

Then lone with my head on the pillow,
In peace I'll be sleeping below,
The grass and the breeze shaken willow,
That waves over Rosin the Bow!

A FRAGMENT.

When the weary day hath passed away, and the pale moon shines on high,
And every star, so distant far, is glittering in the sky—
When mortals sleep, and willows weep, and gentle murmuring streams
Sing songs of love to the air above, and maidens dream their dreams—
When fairies dance, and ghosts advance from the graves which hold the dead,
And all the elves assume themselves—why then I go to bed!

From the Southern Rose Bud.

A FAMILY SCENE.

I carried with me from my mother's house a cat, which was so beautiful that I named her Fairy, in honor of the damsel who was changed to Grinalkin, in the old romance. If I had a prejudice, it was in favor of cats, and against dogs; this was unfortunate, for soon after my marriage, I was introduced to a mastiff of Edward's, nearly as large as myself. I had often heard him speak of his dog, and the faithfulness with which he guarded the office. I was too busy in other interests to think much of Gowler for some time. I only observed that on an occasional visit, (for the office was his second home,) Fairy's back rose indignantly, and I felt me displaced to some extent. At length, Gowler, finding the house so comfortable, came home at night, and I found him so comfortably settled in the corner of the hearth, that I was unwilling to disturb him. He was sitting on his haunches, looking at me with a steady gaze, and I felt that I was in a bad way. I was sitting on the hearth, looking at me with a steady gaze, and I felt that I was in a bad way.

For a long period a single look from me would make Edward burst Gowler from the room; but a piece of an old office dog from a friend completely established a home for him, and my husband became as much attached to him as I was to Fairy. When he grew older, and my house was crowded, I found that all created things, dogs were the dearest to the house, was filled with them. I was sitting on the hearth, looking at me with a steady gaze, and I felt that I was in a bad way.

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Opportunities enough will arise for the expression of your independence, to which he will gladly accede without a contest for trifles. The beautiful independence that soars over and conquers an irritable temper, is higher than any other. So sure as you believe faults of temper are beneath prayer and self-examination, you are on dangerous ground; a fountain will spring up on your house-hold hearth, of bitter and troubled waters.

When this conviction came over me, I threw myself upon my knees, and prayed to God for a gentle, submissive temper. After long and earnest inquiry into my own heart, I left the chamber calm and happy. Edward was reading, and Gowler stood beside him. I approached them softly and patting the dog's head, said, "So Gowler, helping your master to read?" Edward looked at me inquiringly. I am sure my whole expression of face was changed; he drew me to him in silence, and gave me a token of regard he never bestowed on Gowler. From that moment, though I might wince a little at his inroads on my neat house keeping, I never gave the dog and angry word, and I taught Fairy to regard him as one of the lords of creation.

Gowler's intelligence was remarkable, although it did not equal that of Sir Walter Scott's bull dog terrier, who could perceive the meaning of words, and who understood an allusion to an offence he had committed against the baker, for which he had been punished. In whatever voice and tone it was mentioned, he would get up and retire into the darkest corner of the room with an air of distress. But if you said, "the baker was not hurt after all," Camp came forth from his hiding place, capered, barked and rejoiced. Gowler, however, had many of those properties of observation which raise the canine race so high in the affections of man.

When Edward made his forenoon sortie from the office to look at his sleeping boy, Gowler always accompanied him and rested his forepaws on the head of the cradle. As the babe grew older, he loved to try experiments upon the dog's sagacity and the child's courage.

Sometimes Fred was put into a basket, and Gowler drew him carefully about the room with a string between his teeth; as the boy advanced in strength he was seated upon the dog's back with a whip in his hand. When my attachment to Gowler increased, new experiments were made, particularly after the birth of Martha. She was an exquisite little infant, and it seemed to us that the dog was more gentle and tender in his movements with her, than with Frederick. When two months old, Edward sometimes arranged a shawl, carefully after her, tied it strongly, and putting the knot between the dog's teeth, sent her across the room to me. No mother ever carried a child more skillfully. Of course, all these associations attached him to the infant, and after a while he deserted the rug, where Fairy again established herself, and laid himself down and slept by the infant's cradle.

There is nothing more picturesque than the image of an infant and a large dog. Every one has felt it. The little plump hand looks smaller and whiter, in his rough hair, and the round dimpled cheek rests on his shaggy coat—like a flower on a rock.

Edward and Frederick rode one afternoon to Roxbury to take tea with a friend. Our woman in the kitchen wished to pass the night with a sick person, after the evening lecture, and I felt no hesitation in leaving Martha in Polly's care. We were prevented by an accidental delay, from returning until ten o'clock. The ride over the neck, although it was fine sleighing, appeared uncommonly long, for I had never been so long from my infant. The wind was sharp and frosty, but my attention was beguiled by sheltering Frederick with my furs, who soon fell asleep, snoring his own lullaby. As we entered the square, we perceived that the neighboring houses were closed for the night, and in high visibility, but a universal brilliancy through the crevices of our parlour shutters. Our heart misgave us. I uttered an involuntary cry, and Edward said that a common fire light could not produce such an effect. He urged his horse—we were checked the house, spring for the door. It was fastened. We knocked with violence. There was no answer. We looked through a small aperture, and both screamed in agony "an 11." In vain, Edward attempted to reach the door or burst the door open; that terrible light shined on us. We flew to the side of the door, and then I perceived that a window was usually left open in a room which communicated with the piazza, for the smoke to escape when the wind prevailed in the quarter it blew from this day. The window was open and as Edward threw down logs that we might reach it, we heard a still low howl. We mounted the logs, and could just see our heads to the window. Oh! heavens! what were our emotions as we saw Gowler with his forepaws stationed on the window, holding Martha safely with her night dress between his teeth, ready to spring at the last extremity, and suspending the little cherub so carefully that she thought it but one of his customary gambols.—With a little effort Edward reached the child, and Gowler, springing to the ground, fawned and grovelled at our feet.

Edward alarmed the neighborhood and entered the window. Poor Polly had fainted in the entry from the close atmosphere and excess of terror.—She could give no account of the origin of the fire, unless she had dropped a spark on the window curtain. The moment a blaze appeared, she endeavored to extinguish it; but, said she, "the flames ran like wild-fire; when I found I could do nothing, I stretched Martha from the cradle, and ran into the entry to get out by the back door; after that I recollect nothing."

With prodigious efforts, the house was saved, though with great loss of furniture. But what were pecuniary losses that night to us? We were sheltered by a hospitable neighbor; our little cherub was eluded in our arms, amid smiles and tears; and Gowler, our good Gowler, with a whimpering dream, lay sleeping at our feet.

DEATH AND FUNERAL OF THE SULTAN.

The Constitutional gives the following details on the death of Mahound:

"On his death bed, the Sultan burst into tears.—He wept his empire menaced in so many ways—his son, left so young, exposed to so many dangers. He called around him all the authorities of the empire the creations of his own genius.—Muslimen in faith, the children of Christian Europe by education, and recommended to them, in the most touching terms, his young heir. They all swore to pursue the noble task that he had undertaken, and to serve the son with the same zeal of which the father received so many proofs. The death of the Sultan has given a striking evidence of their devotion. In that court, where every ascent to the throne had been marked by sanguinary reactions or domestic revolutions, a youth of less than seventeen has been allowed to assume the crown without it being stained by blood; and, for the first time in the seraglio, no princely heads have fallen in the path of the new emperor. It is stated that the young Sultan is very intelligent, and well educated; that he speaks equally well the Turkish, Greek, and French languages; and that hitherto he has given sign only of a good disposition; but he is very young, and it is only with time that his real character can be fully developed.

"The sensation produced at Constantinople by the sudden and unexpected announcement of the Sultan's death was such as it would not be easy to describe; regret, consternation and fear were alternately depicted in every countenance the latter more particularly among the Rayahs, who anticipated some dreadful revolution or massacre. From the positive assurance, however, which the Government had, that the Sultan's life could not be prolonged beyond Monday, every measure had, of course, been taken; a large body of troops were ordered in from the interior; the streets were patrolled in every direction; assemblages of any number of persons in the chaire and other public places were forbidden; a report of the arrival of Hussein Pasha (the celebrated destroyer of the Janisseries) to take direction of the police was circulated, and every necessary precaution was adopted; but everything passed off with the greatest tranquillity, notwithstanding the rumors still current of numerous arrests and strangulations having taken place.

"By ten o'clock the body of the defunct Sovereign had been removed to the Seraglio; by twelve his son and successor, Sultan Abdul Medjid, was proclaimed; and a Privy Council, or rather Regency—consisting of Khesref, Hala and Raouf (Pashas)—appointed, on account of his minority; and at five o'clock in the afternoon, the funeral procession moved from the Palace. The procession had not far to go to the place of interment, but a few months since selected by himself, when he little thought he would soon occupy it. It was in the centre of the city, close to the ancient Hippodrome, having been formerly the site of one of his sister's palaces. The notice was too short for even the rubbish to be cleared away, and the body was simply put into the ground and a tent pitched over it, till such time as a mausoleum suited to his rank can be created to replace it.

DANIEL M. BOONE.—One of the two surviving sons of "Daniel Boone, back woodsman of Kentucky," as Lord Byron called the elder and well known pioneer, died on the 13th inst. near West Port, Missouri. The disease which carried him off suddenly, was cholera morbus. He was ill only one day and night. He was 75 years of age. The life of this gentleman, whose taste was similar to that of his father, has been eventful; and he was one of those who encountered the hazards of frontier settlements, at an early period.

The celebrated Thomas Jefferson, who was a Republican in deed, without guile, and not only possessed, but showed forth in his every day walk and conversation—the practical effect of his democracy; in one of his letters written in 1810, thus speaks of the monarchs of Europe:

"Louis XVI was a fool, of my own knowledge, and in despite of the answers made for him at his trial. The King of Spain was a fool; of Naples the same. They passed their lives in hunting, and despatched two courtiers a week one thousand miles, to let each other know what game they had killed the preceding day. The King of Sardinia was a fool. All these were Barbons. The Queen of Portugal, a Braganza, was an idiot by nature; and so was the King of Denmark. Their sons, as regards the powers of government. The King of Prussia, successor to the great Frederick, was a mere hog in body as well as mind. Gustavus of Sweden, and Joseph of Austria, were really crazy, and George of England, you know, was in a straight waistcoat. There remained then, none but old Catherine, who had been too lately in bed up to have lost her common sense. In this state Bonaparte found Europe; and it was in this state of its rulers which lost it with scarce a struggle. These animals had become hereditary monarchy after a few generations.—Alexander, the grand son of Catherine, is yet an exception. He is able to hold his own. But he is only of the third generation. His race is not yet worn out. And so endeth the book of Kings, from all of which Lord deliver us."

MAD DOGS.—Several dogs were bitten by a mad dog on Monday forenoon, between the steam mill on Jefferson street and first cross street on Green. Many of them have since been killed by their owners, but it is feared several yet remain from which danger may be apprehended. It would be well if every dog known or suspected to have been bitten should be either killed or tied up. It is reported a child was bitten by the rabid animal.—*Ion. Adv.*

The Florida debt, according to the estimates of the St. Augustine Herald, is \$113 per head on the population, the same as England while the average of the different States is only \$13.

FURTHER EXTRACTS BY THE GREAT WESTERN.

PROROGATION OF PARLIAMENT.

The Queen was to prorogue Parliament in person on Tuesday, the 28th day of August. There were reports in London that the prorogation was to be by commission, in order that mention might be made of the intended marriage of the Queen, but this report, although stated by the Morning Post, as by authority, proved to be unfounded, and her Majesty is yet to enjoy the sole advice of my Lord Melbourne.

THE THAMES TUNNEL.

It is now reduced to a certainty that this great work will be completed, and that too within a very short period. Mr. Brunel has notified the Lord Mayor that the work is completed to within five feet on the Middlesex side.

THE GREAT WESTERN AND BRITISH QUEEN.

These admirable packets, which sailed from New York on the 1st August, arrived at their ports of destination after a very short passage. The Great Western arrived at Bristol after a passage of 12 days 11 hours; the Queen at Portsmouth in 13 days 14 hours—being about one day in favor of the Western.

The British Queen was at Blackwall about four miles below London bridge, when the Western sailed. She was undergoing some little change in her minor arrangements. She had a large number of passengers engaged, and will probably come out full.

THE CHARTISTS.

Most of the leaders of the chartists have been tried and found guilty, and sentenced to imprisonment from one to two years, leaving the party without a head to direct their movements. Although they are still agitating various parts of the North of England, it is believed that little mischief will be done. Those men who were sentenced to death, have been reprieved, and will be transported. The chartists in many places are adopting a new and singular method of non-resistance. They assemble at some public place and proceed in a body to the parish church, excluding thereby all pew holders, &c. Frequently they send to the clergyman a text, and if he reaches from his pulpit, they appear to be satisfied with his efforts.

Generally, the clergyman proceeds with his subject in a manner not very gratifying to the Chartist, and this leads to tumult. At Sheffield, seventy-two persons were arrested; but only two had been committed for trial. On the 18th of August they filled the old parish church in that town, and also crowded the church-yard. They had proclaimed their intention of attending the same place on Sunday the 25th, and had sent a request to the clergyman to preach from 5th James, first six verses—"Go to, now, ye rich men," &c.

One of the chief leaders of the Chartists was the Rev. Mr. Stephens, a dissenting minister. He was recently tried at Chester, found guilty, and sentenced to eighteen months imprisonment. He conducted his defence, and made a powerful appeal to the jury.

THE BANK OF IRELAND.

Mr. O'Connell has obtained a triumph over the Chancellor of the Exchequer, by having driven the latter from his purpose of renewing the charter of the Bank of Ireland. It is postponed until the next session. Meantime a bill will pass allowing the bank a temporary continuance. It appears to have been the wish of Mr. Spring Rice to have the charters of the banks of England and Ireland to expire at the same time—so that all future applications should be at the same session.

AFFAIRS OF THE EAST.

In the House of Commons on the 22d of August, the following important announcement was made by Lord Palmerston.

Mr. Hume asked the noble lord the Secretary of State for the Foreign Department, whether the statement which had recently appeared in the public journals was true—namely, that the five powers had agreed on a basis for the settlement of the affairs of the East.

Lord Palmerston was glad that the question for Kilkenny had asked him the question, because it would enable him to state that which he had no doubt it would be satisfactory to the house to hear—namely, that on the 28th of last month a note had been presented to the ministers of the Porte, signed by the representatives of the five great powers, technically called a collective note, which stated that they were instructed by their respective governments to inform the Porte, that the five powers were agreed to take any step which might be necessary to settle the affairs of the East, and not to proceed further without the knowledge and concurrence of the five powers. That note has been accepted by the Turkish government with great thankfulness. The house might therefore be assured, that there would be no disturbance of the peace of the East, unless some new subject of difference arose, of which there was no prospect whatever at present.

FRANCE.

The treaty between France and Mexico has been ratified.

The Duke and Duchess of Orleans were travelling through the South of France, and were everywhere received with marks of affection.

The fête of Napoleon had been celebrated in several districts by fireworks, illuminations, &c.

SPAIN.

It is still in a deplorable condition, and there is no prospect of a speedy change. The last accounts speak of a revolt against Maroto.

UNITED STATES' BANK AGENCY.

The agency of Mr. Jaudon has ceased in London, and hereafter the bank will draw on Baring, Brothers, & Co. Mr. Jaudon will spend a few months on the continent, and return to the United States in the spring.

MARINE OF FRANCE.

The French government are looking to an increase of steam vessels for naval purposes. Their most experienced commander of steam ships, Captain Sarlat, came out a passenger in the Great Western, for the purpose of observing the machinery of this ship, and also to pursue his investigations in the United States. He spent much time in looking at the engine on his passage, and we believe we are correct in saying

that he was surprised at the working of the machinery during the severe storm which the ship encountered.

THE HON. DANIEL WEBSTER.

This gentleman was in Scotland at the close of August. He was to be present at the tournament. He has been received with marked attention wherever he has visited. In Holland, the papers all speak in high commendation of the American statesman—re-publishing some of his speeches in the Senate.

THE FRANKFORT CONVENTION.—We need not say that we heartily approve of the recommendations of the Circular letter of the Executive Committee of the Democratic party of Fayette, which we have transferred to our columns to-day. Its suggestions are in the right spirit, and will be responded to, we are sure, by the friends of the administration throughout the State. We are not of those, who, despairing of ever regenerating Kentucky, deem it wiser to allow the enemy undisturbed possession of the state, than to dispute the ground with them on all proper occasions, and rescue, if possible, the commonwealth from their unhallowed dominion. And least of all are unwilling now, when we are encouraged by every circumstance that is calculated to awaken the enthusiasm of the patriot, to yield to that supineness which has hitherto so lamentably retarded the prosperity and success of our party. Have we not abundant cause in the late glorious triumphs in Tennessee, Indiana, and even in Kentucky, to stimulate our hopes, and prompt us to an ardent effort to redeem the State? Was the cause of democracy in Tennessee or Indiana, before the late elections in those states, any less discouraging than they are at present in Kentucky? In Tennessee there were at least 20,000 votes to overcome, and in Indiana, at least half that number; and yet, gloomy and hopeless as the prospect seemed to be, the perseverance of true and ardent friends triumphed over even these overwhelming odds—May we not do the same? May not exertions like those used by the democracy of Tennessee and Indiana, where every patriot felt and discharged his obligations with a spirit that knew no discouragement, result in triumphs equally glorious to us? The obstacles in our path are not so great and may be overcome with as much ease, if we apply ourselves to the combat, with the same fervor and determined spirit. We say it without fear of retraction, and in all sincerity. The last gubernatorial and Presidential elections, do not show that disparity in the strength of parties, which we are prone to imagine, from the political complexion of our Legislature, exists in the State. A few thousand in the aggregate vote, is all the odds the Whigs can claim; yet, from the arrangement of the districts, and the appointment of the delegates, the legislative and congressional elections would seem to present a much larger majority.

It behooves the friends of the administration then, to apply themselves to the task with proper zeal. They have all to gain and nothing to lose. That they will gain is beyond doubt. Public sentiment was never more ripe for reaction in Kentucky than at present, and a judicious use of the opportunity is all that is requisite to insure us a triumph that will be lasting and substantial. The State Administration, by its prospective and improvident course, has become justly odious to the sensible and unprejudiced portion of the people. They look with indignation at the lavish hand, which has heaped upon them without limit or restraint, burdens intolerable to be borne—which has assailed the barriers of the constitution, to make way for profligate partisans, who claimed as the reward of their zeal, judicial promotion—and which scatters with prodigal liberality, "the spoils of office" to all whose servitude in the cause, merits so worthy a distinction. The people have marked the hollowiness of the pretensions, through which the party leaders have made their way to power, and despise the promises, that have been so shamefully falsified. The improvement which was to follow in the footsteps of their promotion, and the great advantage which was to result to the interest of the State, by perpetuating the ascendancy of the Whig party, have proved by experience, to be but vain and empty boasting.

Let us then organize for a struggle against the abuses which are thus manifest, and the State may be restored to her pristine virtue and integrity. Let delegates be selected in accordance with the recommendation of the Circular above alluded to; and let this selection of delegates be general. We should unite cordially in the object—with a determined resolute and firm. There are in the State many patriotic and gallant men, whose talents would do honor to any State, and under whose banner, like the noble Tennesseean under that of Polk, we could unite, and unite, triumph. Gen. Robt. B. McAfee has been named as perhaps the most prominent, who as in the days of yore, when the knife at the savage gleamed in terror over the heads of his white brethren, was found foremost in the fray, would lead us on to victory, perhaps not less important and glorious in its result. Under such a leader we might well unite, and as the candidate of the democratic party of Kentucky we believe no man would be more cheerfully and ardently supported.—*Maysville Monitor.*

SOMETHING WE CANNOT UNDERSTAND.

No explanation is at hand with us for the very singular course pursued by some of the Republican journals of the Union relative to the next candidate for the Vice Presidency. Recently, a name or two were started up in our southern hemisphere, which, for a brief period, flattered by the side of that of Mr. Van Buren, and then seemed, as if by general consent, to be dropped. *New lights* are again breaking in upon our political horizon, and some who seem disposed to fan up a breeze, are yet crowding upon the present worthy incumbent of that honorable station.

We had supposed that the same arguments, in the aggregate, that would urge the re-election of Mr. Van Buren, would apply to the claims of Col. Johnson. Why make invidious distinctions?—Why sustain the one and set aside the other? Why adopt the principle of a second term to the one, and exclude the other? By universal consent, Mr. Van Buren is to be sustained. The popularity of this administration has rendered this essential for the protection of those vital principles of which he has become the author and the organ.—Col. Johnson is the firm and zealous friend and supporter of those very measures. Identified in feeling, in opinion, with the great fundamental doctrines and measures of the administration, and the incumbent of an office he has filled and honored, had he no scars to point to—no soldier's sufferings appealing to American sympathy—no "deeds of noble daring" to brighten the escutcheon of

his fame, or to awaken the gratitude of his fellow countrymen for his sacrifices, he would be fairly entitled to a re-election.

Such remarks as the following, which we cut from a late Rochester Republican, will suit, perhaps, the genius and taste of the democracy of New York better than the feelings of Ohio and of the West. Col. Polk is indeed a worthy, an able and distinguished member of the Republican family.

We honor the man, and exult in the recent victory he has won. But the avenues of national distinction and honor are wide and extensive. The time may yet come when America will be proud in giving to the worthy son of Tennessee this distinguished mark of popular confidence and favor. This can be done when not made at the expense of one whose name stands conspicuous in the roll of American heroes and patriots, and when a sacrifice of principle is not the necessary consequence of the bestowment.

For Vice President, James K. Polk, of Tennessee.—What say our democratic brethren to a ticket like the above? It embodies a tower of strength, and with the names of Van Buren and Polk displayed upon the democratic banner, we should march onward to certain and glorious victory! Without wishing to disparage the claims and merits of the several other distinguished gentlemen whose names have been suggested as suitable candidates to be put upon the democratic ticket for the office of Vice President of the United States—we will venture the opinion that no man could be found in the Union who is more competent, more deserving, or on whom the whole democratic party could unite with more zeal, enthusiasm and effect, than upon James K. Polk. As one of the most distinguished and popular members of the House of Representatives for a series of years—and as one of the most able, dignified, accomplished presiding officers of the popular branch of our National Legislature—Mr. Polk has shown himself a ripe and gifted scholar, an able debater, a cool, deliberate, and energetic presiding officer, a finished gentleman, and a whole, a democrat whose principles are as firm and unimpaired as the everlasting hills! Although deserted by the renegade White and apostate Bell—and although his whole State seemed for a while to have become estranged from their principles, and to have left him almost alone and single-handed to battle for democracy and buffet the storms of treachery—yet he stood firm and unyielding as a rock, threw the torrents of calumny and opposition, stemmed himself into the breach—and most triumphantly has he been sustained and rewarded by the democracy of Tennessee!

We trust that his claims and merits will not be overlooked by the Democratic National Convention. If brought forward by that body, it would afford us, and we doubt not all of our democratic brethren, the utmost pleasure to support him for the second office in the gift of the people.—*Ohio State Bulletin.*

From the Whig Banner.

In the Texas Telegraph of the 21st ult. we have the following postscript: "We stop the press to announce the arrival of some very important intelligence just received from Col. Karnes, who has come in from Bexar. Several letters had been received by some of the citizens, of San Antonio, and one also, by Col. Karnes himself, from various conspicuous individuals, containing the information that Tamaulipas, Coahuila, Nuevo Leon have DECLARED THEIR INDEPENDENCE OF MEXICO! and that agents from those States, among whom is the governor of one of the disaffected States, are on their way to this country for the purpose of trying to procure our co-operation in their undertaking. We have had no time for comment, but hope to be able, in our next, to give both the particulars and confirmation of this intelligence."

In the preceding number of the same paper, the editor states that he had received a letter from San Antonio, (in the western part of Texas) informing him that the Governor of one of the States above named, Coahuila, was in that city, for the purpose of soliciting the alliance of Texas with the Northern States of Mexico. That the wish of those States was to separate from the rest of the Mexican States, and that if Texas refuse to come into the measure, they have determined to declare their independence themselves.

Should this anticipated revolution succeed, we are at a loss whether most to commiserate a hapless and dismembered union, or to rejoice at the rapid extension and advancement of the Anglo-American race. Coahuila is adjoining to Texas, and before the revolution was connected with that republic in forming one of the States of the Mexican confederacy. Tamaulipas is situated on the western side of the Rio Grande del Norte, the western boundary of Texas. The other disaffected States, Nueva Leon, Chihuahua, New Mexico, Durango and the Californias compose the northern part of Mexico, and extend to the shores of the Pacific Ocean. Such a measure has for a long time been contemplated by many of the citizens of Texas, and her western neighbors. The doubtful policy, however, of connecting herself with a Mexican population, that can outnumber her at the polls, has prevented Texas from not only acceding to such a proposition as is now made, but also from making it herself. Texas is too wise to become the subject of a part of Mexico, after having, so lately, made herself independent of the entire nation. But should Texas at this time refuse the proffered alliance, the period is not far distant when Brother Jonathan will be driving his speculations on the Gulf of California.

LIABILITIES OF STAGE OWNERS.

At the late term of the Supreme Court of the United States, a case was decided of great public interest, and with the permission of Mr. Peters, the Reporter, we publish the points decided, and which must hereafter rule the conduct of the proprietors of stage coaches.

WILLIAM B. STOKES, Plaintiff in Error,

vs.

FRANCIS W. SALTOSTALL.

In September, 1837, the Defendant in Error, Mr. Saltostall, instituted an action in the Circuit Court of Maryland, for the recovery of damages against the defendant, the owner of a line of stages for carrying passengers from Baltimore to Wheeling. On the 6th of December, 1836, Mr. Saltostall and his wife were passengers in the stage, and by the carelessness, unskillfulness and default of the driver, the stage was upset, and Mrs. Saltostall most severely injured. The jury found a verdict for the plaintiff for seven thousand dollars, and exceptions having been taken to the

charge of the Court, the defendant, Mr. Stokes, prosecuted a writ of error to the Supreme Court.

After full argument by very able Counsel, the following principles were sustained by the unanimous opinion of the Court, delivered by Mr. Justice Barbour.

1. In an action against the owners of a stage coach used for carrying passengers, for an injury sustained by the wife of one of the passengers by the upsetting of the coach, the owner is not liable, unless the injury was occasioned by the negligence or want of proper skill or care in the driver of the carriage, and the facts that the carriage was upset, and the plaintiff's wife injured, are prima facie evidence that there was carelessness, or negligence, or want of skill, on the part of the driver; and throws upon the defendant the burden of proving that the accident was not occasioned by the driver's fault.

2. If being admitted that the carriage was upset and the plaintiff's wife injured, it was incumbent on the defendant to prove that the driver was a person of competent skill, of good habits, and in every respect qualified and suitably prepared for the business in which he was engaged; and that he acted on this occasion with reasonable skill, and with the utmost prudence and caution; and if the disaster in question was occasioned by the least negligence, or want of skill, or prudence on his part, then the defendant is liable in this action.

3. If there was no want of proper skill, or care, or caution on the part of the driver, and the stage was upset by the act of the plaintiff or his wife, in rashly or improperly springing from it, then the defendant is not liable to this action; but if the want of proper skill or care of the driver placed the passengers in a state of peril, and they had at that time a reasonable ground for supposing that the stage would upset, or that the driver was incapable of managing his horses, the plaintiff is entitled to recover; although the jury may believe, from the position in which the stage was placed by the negligence of the driver, the attempt of the plaintiff or his wife to escape may have increased the peril, or even caused the stage to upset; and although they may also find that the plaintiff and his wife would probably have sustained little or no injury if they had remained in the stage.

4. If the driver was a person of competent skill, and in every respect qualified and suitably prepared for the business in which he was engaged, and the accident was occasioned by no fault, or want of skill or care on his part, or that of the defendant or his agents, but by physical disability, arising from extreme and unusual cold, which rendered him incapable for the time to do his duty, then the owner of the stage is not liable in an action for damages for an injury to one of the passengers.—*Nat. Gaz.*

LIFE IN NEW ORLEANS.—If in winter we are the gayest people on the continent, with more variety of life and manners than any other city presents, in the summer we are the dullest. The monotony of existence caused by the very general absence, is only varied by the fever and the exciting scenes it creates. We proceed to mention one, the relation of which caused a chill through our hearts, and struck the "electric chain" by which we are strongly bound. It surely must have thrilled the heart of the beholder with sudden horror.

Dr. Lambert, an excellent as well as an eminent French Physician in this city, relates that during his frequent rides through the different streets, his attention has almost always been attracted as he passed a house where a poor family lived. The family consisted of a man and his wife, both rather young, and the latter good looking, with a little infant smiling in beauty, and about ten months old.

He was led to notice them from the appearance of content that lived there, and their being frequently on the balcony before the house. After the fever set in, he still saw them for some days, happy as usual, but at length he missed them from the accustomed place. This he did not do for two days, until on the third, feeling uneasy for them, he tapped the door, and the house, alighted, he pushed open the door, and went in. There lay the husband and wife on the floor—both dead of the fever, and the former crying. The child was alive, and with its little arms around the dead mother's neck, vainly trying to draw the sustaining fluid from the breast. Dr. L. says that familiar as he is with scenes of death, nothing before has ever shocked his feelings to half the extent. With a praiseworthy benevolence, he has taken measures to have the infant protected. Such is "life in New Orleans."—*N. O. Times.*

AN APPALLING SITUATION.—In Cooper's Naval History we find the following interesting description of a scene on shipboard, which illustrates, in a striking manner, the effect of discipline in a man-of-war:

"On the 10th of April, the New York, John Adams, and Enterprise sailed, to touch at Malta, on their way to the enemy's port. While making this passage, just as the music had been beating to grog, a heavy explosion was heard near the cockpit of the flagship, and the lower part of the vessel was immediately filled with smoke. It was an appalling moment, for every man on board was aware that a quantity of powder, not far from the magazine, must have exploded, that fire was necessarily scattered in the passages, that the ship was in flames, and that, in all human probability, the magazine was in danger.

"Captain Chaucey was passing the drummer when the explosion occurred, and he ordered him to beat to quarters. The alarm had not been given a minute, when the men were going steadily to their guns, and other stations, under a standing regulation, which directed this measure in the event of a cry of fire, as the most certain means of giving the officers entire command of the ship, and of preventing confusion. The influence of discipline was well exhibited on this trying occasion; for, while there is nothing so fearful to the seamen as the alarm of fire, the people went to their quarters, as regularly as in the moments of confidence. The sea being smooth, and the weather moderate, the Commander himself now issued an order to hoist out the boats. The command, which had been given under the influence of the best feelings of the human heart, was most unfortunately timed. The people had no sooner left the guns to execute it than the jibboom, bowsprit, stuyard, knighthead, and every spot forward was lined with men, under the idea of getting as far as possible from the magazine. Some even leaped overboard and swam for the nearest vessel.

"The situation of the ship was now exceedingly

critical. With a fire known to be kindled near the magazine, and a crew in a great measure disorganized, the chances of escape were much diminished. But Captain Chaucey rallied a few followers, and reminding them that they might as well be blown up through one deck as three, he led the way below, into passages choked with smoke, where the danger was rapidly increasing. There, by means of wetted blankets, taken from the purser's store-room, and water thrown by hand, he began to contend with the fire, in a spot where a spark scattered even by the efforts to extinguish the flames might, in a single instant, have left nothing of all on board but their names.

"Mr. David Porter, the first Lieutenant, who meets us in so many scenes of trial and danger, had ascended from the ward-room, by means of a stern ladder, and he and the other officers seconded the noble efforts of their intrepid commander. The men were got in from the spars forward, water was abundantly supplied, and the ship was saved. This accident is supposed to have occurred in consequence of a candle having been taken from a lantern, while the gunner was searching some object in a store-room that led from the cockpit. A quantity of marine cartridges, and the powder-horns used in priming the guns, and it is thought some mealed powder exploded. Two doors leading to the magazine passage were forced open, and nearly all the adjoining bulkheads were blown down. Nineteen officers and men were injured, of whom fourteen died. The sentinel at the magazine was driven quite through to the filling-room door."

A GALE.—The Alexandria Gazette says The Schooner News, Captain Crothers, at Baltimore, from St. John's, P. R., report that on the 31st, in lat. 35 16, long. 37, she fell in with a wreck, with part of the bow out of the water, great quantities of spars, wood, plank, &c., drifting around her.—Sept. 1st, 40 miles north of Cape Hatteras, about 10 miles from the shore, spoke schooner Chase, of Providence, under jury-masts, having been knocked down on her beam ends, and cut all away, the brigantine Charles Thurston, of Bermuda, having her in tow. At 12, she cast her off; and when last seen, was sailing to the eastward, off shore.—Same time, saw another wreck under jury-masts, standing for the land. Same day, at 2 P. M. spoke brig Solon, of and from Baltimore, with loss of foremast, and otherwise damaged. Passed a large brig, with loss of mizzenmast and foresail; saw seven other small vessels, with loss of spars, sails, &c.

The Charleston Courier says that the N. E. storm prevailed there last Thursday, though no damage was done to the shipping.

Schooner Atlantic cleared at New York, for this port, 2d instant.

At Baltimore, Sept. 3, schooner Washington, Penfield, from New York. On Sunday, off the Rappahannock, passed brig Hartley, Rice, from Alexandria, bound to Barbadoes.

A letter from Cape May, informs us that the late gale did much injury to the shipping, and that the following vessels had been driven ashore upon the beach: Sloop Mary, Wilkins, a total loss; schooner Vandalia, Pigman, not injured; Elizabeth and Rebecca, Allen, from New York for Philadelphia; Louisa, —, 300 barrels oil, landed on the beach; May, Bishop, bilged and full of water, cargo landed; sloop Economy, Barnes, and schooner James L. Brack, on the beach; Victoria, Green, from Philadelphia for New York, her cargo of coal landed on the beach; Jay, and the Mary and Deborah, from Boston for Philadelphia, all with the loss of cables and anchors. A schooner cut her masts, and anchored, below the Brandywine; and several others lost their anchors and cables and went to sea or on the Great Shoal. No lives have been lost as far as heard from. The vessels at the break-water rode out the gale in safety.

The schooner Volant, De Borgen, went to pieces near Lewis; the schooner Harriet also went ashore, but was easily got off after discharging her cargo of oil.

From the Louisville City Gazette.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE AND LOSS OF LIFE.

An Extra from the St. Louis Evening Gazette of the 31st ult. gives the following particulars of a most calamitous fire. It says—"One of the most destructive fires which ever occurred in this city, broke out this morning, about 4 o'clock, in the iron story stone block at the corner of Front and Vine streets. It originated in the store of Bane, Tompkins and Barrett, which was entirely consumed; extending on the north to the warehouse of Stebbins and January, where its progress was arrested by the fire-proof store of H. N. Davis & Co. On the south it destroyed the store of G. M. Willing & Co., wholesale drug store of O-car Cobb; Alleyne & Co's. wholesale grocery; and two or three groceries and coffee-houses, belonging to J. Rice, and others.

The loss is variously estimated at from \$100,000 to \$200,000; it being impossible to estimate the value of the goods on storage. The insurance will probably amount to \$30,000 or \$40,000.

During the fire, two explosions of gun-powder occurred, which, to some extent, prevented those present from taking such measures as they otherwise might have taken, to stop the progress of the fire, or to remove property.

Calamitous as this fire has been, the chief cause of regret is the loss of a number of valuable lives. Mr. B. L. Turnbull, well known as bookseller in this city; Mr. Hayden, a clerk at Willing & Co's, a stranger named Brewer, and it is supposed one or two others perished in the flames! They were engaged in removing goods from the store of Mr. Willing, when the explosion in the store of Bane, Tompkins and Barrett, threw down the stone wall of the building, crushing the frame building below.

The storage of gun-powder in these buildings, if it does not vitiate the insurance, will at least meet with the reprehension of every member of the community; and we sincerely hope that the disastrous and heart-rending occurrence of this morning will lead to more caution in this respect, and to the extension and more efficient organization of the fire department of the city.

P. S. Four, or as some assert, five bodies have been taken from the mouldering ruins; including those of Mr. Turnbull, Mr. Hayden, Mr. Brewer, and one or two whose names are unknown.

This to notify Catharine Doyle, that I will make application to the next Legislature, of Kentucky, to divorce me from her. P. DOYLE.

Sept. 26, '39—39-1f

KENTUCKY GAZETTE.

LEXINGTON:
THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 26, 1839.



MARTIN VAN BUREN.
FOR VICE PRESIDENT.
RICHARD M. JOHNSON.

There is much difficulty among the Whigs, respecting the gentlemen who are regarded as candidates for nomination at the approaching Whig National Convention at Harrisburg, Pa.

The friends of Gen. Harrison contend, and we think with truth, that Mr. Clay is not sure of but one State in the Union—viz: Kentucky.—The leading Whig paper in Boston asserts with great confidence, that Mr. Clay will lose Massachusetts. Many of the leading Whig papers of Pennsylvania assert no less confidently, that he has no earthly chance for that State. Indiana, Illinois and Ohio will be lost to him. In a word, we concur fully with the Louisville Gazette, that Mr. Clay has no chance for any State, save Kentucky.

Now, what are the prospects of Gen. Harrison? It is admitted on all hands he cannot get the electoral vote of Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, or Pennsylvania—States in which he has most strength. He cannot get a Southern State. We verily believe he will get no State in the Union. We therefore conclude Mr. Clay is the stronger Whig of the two, as he has some chance to get the electoral vote of Kentucky, and Harrison none.

Had not the Whigs better yield the contest, and permit Mr. Van Buren to be elected without opposition? It would save them much *chagrin and mortification—much time and money.* We tell them again, it is worse than futile to start a Whig candidate. The principles advocated by our patriotic and wise President, are such as must and will be popular with the mass of the people of this republic. These principles are gaining ground every day in an exact ratio to the enlightenment of the people, and will continue to gain until all opposition dwindles into insignificance, or be totally extinguished forever. We say again to the Whigs, in all candor, cease your opposition, and allow Mr. Van Buren a re-election without opposition.

What has Mr. Clay done for his popularity in New York by his recent tour through that State? If we were to judge from some of the leading Whig papers there, we must conclude it has profited him nothing. On the contrary, his weakness has been made apparent to sensible men, and the people would be so dispirited should Mr. Clay receive the Harrisburg nomination, that they will not go to the polls. But say they do, he will lose the State by ten thousand votes.

The anti-slavery and abolition parties are strong in N. Y., and can carry the State for either Mr. Clay or Mr. Van Buren. Mr. Clay is obnoxious to both parties, particularly to the abolitionists. We do not mean to intimate Mr. Van Buren is much less so. But the fact is, Mr. Van Buren has been *uniform and consistent* in his opposition. He never induced them for a moment, to think he was *half-way* their friend and in the eleventh hour bounced them as Mr. Clay did. Hence, the love of consistency by all mankind, and their hatred of duplicity will induce the abolitionists to cast their votes for Mr. Van Buren. But above all, he is a native of New York, and all other things being equal, will get the vote of that State over any other individual.

We will say, once for all, it always pains us to pen a sentence against Mr. Clay. We have known him long—at one time intimately—all ways had the highest admiration for his talents, and supported him until after his vote for John Q. Adams;—since then, we conscientiously believe Mr. Clay not only did injustice to his country by that vote, but advocated principles, not only at variance to the best interests of the United States, but variant essentially from the doctrines formerly held by him, and by the advocacy of which, he obtained his former popularity with the democratic party. We are sorry, sincerely so, Mr. Clay took the course he did. We yet admire his talents, but feel it a duty to our country to use all fair means to defeat his election to the Presidency.

At a recent meeting of the Whig mechanics and Whig young men of Nashville, resolutions were passed highly complimentary to Mr. Clay, and a committee appointed to invite him and his man Friday, (John J. Crittenden), to visit them. Accordingly, the following gentlemen of the committee set off and reached this city Friday evening last: Messrs. McNairy, Norvell, Stott, Brown, Weller, Tammill and Hinton. They waited on Mr. Clay Saturday, and left on Monday for home, via Louisville. It is a question of some importance to determine, and is much discussed here, whether these gentlemen were most anxious to see Mr. Clay, or the great race to come off at Louisville on Monday next. And it is shrewdly suspected by some, that this same committee got up the meeting merely to have their expenses defrayed to the Louisville races, via Lexington. *Wonder if the Whigs of Nash-*

ville are thus easily humbugged? If they are, we don't wonder at their supporting John Bell. The Intelligencer says it is uncertain whether Mr. Clay will obey the call of his Whig friends of Nashville or not. We wish sincerely he may—his visit will insure Mr. Van Buren the vote of Tennessee.

With sincere sorrow we learn that the venerable and useful MATTHEW CAREY of Philadelphia, died in that city on the 17th. Mr. Carey's carriage was upset a few days previous, by which two or three of his ribs were broken. An inflammation ensued which terminated his life.

Those who write for the press are readers of the papers, hence we are truly astonished, that we should be so frequently troubled by anonymous manuscripts or those heaving fictitious signatures, from writers wholly unknown to us, after our repeated declaration that none such would be inserted, until a responsible name should be furnished the editor.

In our long editorial career, we can say with positive certainty, that we have never forfeited the confidence placed in our hand, by revealing the name of one author. And we again reiterate, that no article, however well written—however accordant with our own sentiments, shall receive an insertion in the Gazette, until that confidence is placed in us.

We have, perhaps, a quire of Essays, &c. thrown among the rubbish, which, if they had seen the light, might have entailed honor upon the writers and profit to the community.

The barn of Mr. John Heady, living about 24 miles from Lexington was consumed by fire, on Sunday morning last, together with a considerable quantity of Hay, Oats, and Rye, and farming utensils. It is supposed to have been the work of an incendiary.

We have been presented with several ears of corn raised in this neighborhood the past season, measuring from ten to twelve and a half inches in length, and well filled with grains. In fact, in size and quality, this specimen has been but little surpassed in the most prolific seasons. We invite our friends, who have been apprehensive of famine to call and see the prospect.

It is stated in the Pennsylvania papers, that the state loan of \$2,054,000 has been taken by the U. S. banks, at 5 per cent. interest.

It is also said that \$500,000 of the Arkansas bonds have been sold in England.

What has become of the Kentucky bonds? We have heard it stated that our secretary of State has been for months in New York, for the purpose of disposing of them.

There appears to be little or no abatement of the Yellow Fever in our southern cities. The Louisville City Gazette says:

"YELLOW FEVER ON THE STEAMER CORSIKIAN."—"The St. Louis Republican of the 18th says: By a passenger, who came up on the New York last night, we learn that the fever is making fearful ravages among the passengers and hands on board this boat. She left New Orleans with fifty passengers, some of whom died on the passage to the mouth of the river. There, three died and were buried, and twelve or fifteen more were lying at the point of death, when she left for this port. About 10 miles below Cape Girardeau, the Corsikian grounded where she lay, when the New York passed; three or more deaths had occurred after their departure from the mouth of the river. Mr. McAlister, the clerk of the Corsikian, was in command, and was well. Capt. Lockwood remained at home this trip.

FIRE AT NATCHEZ.—The Cincinnati Republican says:

"We learn from a Natchez paper that an extensive conflagration occurred there on the 5th inst. which destroyed property to the amount of \$100,000, consisting of the following warehouses and their contents: Jacob Davis & Co. loss property \$25,000, no insurance; V. L. James & Co. loss \$15,000; James Humble, \$5,000; Carr & Newnam, \$800; J. W. Dickerman, \$5,000; in Cotton Alley the fire consumed. Stanton, Backner & Co. Commission store, loss \$16,000; on Commerce street, Doct. A. A. Jones' Drug store, and John R. Stockman's residence loss \$15,000; Mrs. Cornell's boarding house on the corner of Commerce and Franklin streets were all consumed, besides some other buildings not mentioned. The fire is supposed to have originated from negroes getting in a stable to gamble, or else by the act of incendiaries."

We take pleasure in announcing to this unfortunate dear that we have just received at this office a supply of *Seigneur's Acoustic Drops*, an infallible remedy for deafness.

We have not yet received full returns of the Vermont elections, although no doubt remains of the election of the Whig Governor by a small majority; nor is it certain which party has the majority in the legislature.

In Maine the democracy has carried every thing. Governor Fairfield is re-elected, with a large majority of both branches of the legislature.

From the Baltimore Republican.

MR. SWARTWOUT'S DECLARATION.

The following patriotic letter might have been brought from Europe by the same ship in which Mr. Webster's came. If it was, however, the federal papers in New York, for some cause best known to themselves, did not give it to the public.

To the 'Whig' party of the United States: It is known that my name has been presented to the public, in connexion with Mr. Webster's for the office of Vice President of the United States, under the classic designation of a 'strong team.'

Immediately after my nomination, causes which it is wholly unnecessary now to enumerate, rendered my speedy departure for this country pressing necessary.—consequently, I had not an opportunity of consulting the 'great expounder' of 'whig principles,' upon the propriety of accepting the nomination. Through the charitable liberality of the 'whig' merchants in Boston and my native city, the 'great expounder' has been enabled to come across the water and visit me. We have had frequent and highly interesting conversations in relation to our nominations, and

have unanimously come to the conclusion, to decline being candidates for the high and responsible offices, which, through the partiality of the whig party, we are thought so well qualified to fill. One cause that influenced me in coming to this decision, was, that I am out of the country, and shall probably not find it convenient to return to the United States, soon enough to enter upon the duties of the office when Colonel Johnson's term expires.

Though I decline the honor which the 'whig' party seem so anxious to bestow upon me, permit me to assure them that I am not the less desirous of seeing the present leg treasury administration thrust from power. I hope that its opponents will act with that harmony which will secure the appointment of men to office, who will not leave the country with millions of the people's money in their pockets.

I assure the 'whigs' of the U. S. that I was highly gratified with the nomination, and shall ever regard the bestowment of that honor as an evidence of their approval of my official conduct.

SAMUEL SWARTWOUT.

London, June 12, 1839.

ALMANAC OF CHARACTER.

JANUARY.—Whoever is born in this month will be laborious, and a lover of good wine, but very subject to infidelity; but he will be complaisant and withal a very fine singer. The lady born in this month, will be a pretty prudent house-wife rather melancholy but yet good tempered.

FEBRUARY.—The man born in this month will love money much, but the ladies more, he will be stingy at home, but a prodigal abroad. The lady will be a humane and affectionate wife, and a tender mother.

MARCH.—The man born in this month will be rather handsome; he will be honest and prudent; he will die poor. The lady will be a jealous, passionate chatter-box.

APRIL.—The man who has the misfortune to be born in this month will be subject to maladies; he will travel to his advantage; and love ladies to his disadvantage, for he will marry a rich and handsome heiress, who will make—what no doubt all understand. The lady of this month will be tall and stout, with agreeable wit, and great talk.

MAY.—The man born in this month will be handsome and amiable; he will make his wife happy. The lady will be equally blessed in every respect.

JUNE.—The man born now will be of small stature, passionately fond of women and children, will not be loved in return. The lady will be a giddy personage, fond of coffee; and will marry at the age of twenty-one, and be a fool at forty-five.

JULY.—The man will be fat, he will suffer death for the wicked woman he loves. The lady of this month will be passably handsome, with a sharp nose but fine bust—She will be of rather sulky temper.

AUGUST.—The man will be ambitious, and court-eggs; he will have several maladies, and two wives. The lady will be amiable and twice married, but her second husband will cause her to regret her first.

SEPTEMBER.—He who is born in this month will be strong, wise and prudent but too easy with his wife, who will give him great uneasiness. The lady round face and fair haired, witty, discreet, amiable and loved by her friends.

OCTOBER.—The man of this month will have a handsome face and a florid complexion; he will always promise to do one thing and do another, and remain poor. The lady will be pretty; a little fond of talking. She will have two husbands who will die with grief; she will best know why.

NOVEMBER.—The man born in this month will have a fine face, and be a glib deceiver. The lady of this month will be large, and liberal, and full of novelty.

DECEMBER.—The man born in this month will be a good sort of person, though passionate. He will devote himself to the army; and be betrayed by his wife. The lady will be amiable handsome, with a good voice and a well proportioned body; she will be twice married, and remain poor, and continue honest.

The Medical Department of the Cincinnati College has been discontinued, and Dr. Drake, one of its Professors, has been appointed to a new chair in the Louisville Institute, which he has accepted.—*Richmond Chronicle.*

The subscriber acknowledges the receipt of the following sums of money, for the benefit of the Lexington Orphan Asylum: Received through the Mayor, Mr. C. H. Wickliffe, the proceeds of an evening given by the manager of the Optical Illusions. \$25 00 Received through Benj. Gratz, Esq. jury fees, given as donations, by gentlemen on the grand jury. 13 00

Further aid from the public in general is earnestly solicited, as the funds are very low, and the season approaching when the expenses of the Institution are greatly increased.

By order of the Board, SARAH WARD, Treasurer of the Orphan Society.

Sept. 26, 1839

The Annual meeting of the Female Benevolent society, will be held at the Court house, in this city on Friday evening next, at seven o'clock, when the annual report will be read, and several addresses delivered.—The friends of the society and public generally, are invited to attend.

MARRIED.—At Nicholasville, on the 18th inst., by the Rev J. F. Coons, MOREAU BROWN, Esq., of that place, to Miss EDDORA BLACKWOOD, of Charleston, S. C. At Winchester, on Tuesday morning, Sept. 17th, by Rev. G. W. McCloy, E. T. CURRANS, Esq., to Miss MARY H. BARR.

DIED.—On Sunday morning, at 6 o'clock at the Lunatic Asylum, in this city, DANIEL M. THOMPSON, son of Philip Thompson, of Owensborough, Ky., an inmate of the Asylum, aged about 18 years.

At New Orleans on the 21st ult. of the yellow fever, Mr BENJ ANDREWS, formerly a resident of this city.

JEFFERSON HOUSE, LOUISVILLE.—A correspondent requests us to say, that he has lately visited the Jefferson House, kept by Mr. W. E. Culver, corner of Jefferson and South Streets, Louisville, and that for good living, comfort and attention to guests, it is unsurpassed by any in the State.

ALL persons are hereby forewarned against taking an assignment on a note executed by me to Benj. F. Hawkins, for \$30, payable the 25th December next, as I am determined not to pay the same.

BENJAMIN H. CROMWELL.

Sept. 27, '39—39-3t

Notice. ALL those indebted to me, are hereby notified that all my notes and accounts are placed into the hands of G. R. PROTER and M. P. ELLIS for collection, who are authorized to receipt for the same.

SAM'L C. TROTTER.

September 26, 1839—39-3t

Dr. Pinckard,
WILL in future attend promptly to all professional calls in the country as well as in the city. During the day he may be found at his shop on Broadway, opposite Todd's formerly Keiser's Lexington Hotel, and at night in his room, the next door below his shop.

Sept. 26, 1839—39-3t

INVITATION TO THE PUBLIC.

Fall and Winter New Goods.

P. B. TODD & CO.
RESPECTFULLY inform their friends and the public generally, that they are now receiving from the East, a large and well selected stock of **British, French, India and American Dry Goods,**

Suitable for the present and approaching season. Also, MEN, WOMEN AND CHILDREN'S SHOES and BOOTS of every description. From the quantity and quality of our Goods, we are confident we cannot fail to please all who will favor us with a call. We respectfully solicit a share of the public patronage.

Lexington, Sept. 25, 1839—39-1m

School for Young Ladies.

THE REV. EDWARD WINTHROP AND LADY (formerly Miss AVONAR) would inform their friends and the public, that they have opened a SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, in the large and commodious session room of the Methodist Church, next door to the Episcopal Church. The Latin, Greek and Hebrew Languages, and the higher English Branches, will be taught by Mr. Wintthrop, French, Drawing, Painting, Music, and all kinds of Ornamental Needle Work, by Mrs. Wintthrop. There will be in the course of the whole year, forty-four weeks of instruction, and eight weeks of vacation. Each quarter will consist of 11 weeks, exclusive of vacation, and will commence for each pupil at the time of her entering the School. No scholar will be taken for a period less than a quarter, and the payment of tuition will be expected from each pupil in the middle of her quarter.

TERMS.—For English Branches and Ornamental Needle Work, 88 per quarter. Drawing and Painting, 15 " Music, 15 " French & Ancient Languages, (for each language,) 5 "

Lex., Sept. 26, 1839—39-4t

New Goods for 1839.

HAWKINS & MORRISON,
ARE receiving and opening their Store Rooms, No. 27, West Main Street their Fall and Winter supplies of **English, French, India and American DRY GOODS;**

Purchased with care and attention, out of the latest arrivals in the Cities of New York and Philadelphia with cash, which enables us to offer them at lower rates than usual. Our friends and the Public are respectfully invited to call and examine our goods, before they purchase, as we can assure them our assortment is very complete, and having the power we are determined to sell cheap.

A. F. HAWKINS, J. G. MORRISON.

September 19, 1839—38-3m

The subscriber earnestly requests those indebted to him, (whose notes and accounts are due) to call and settle, as he is much in need of money.

J. G. MORRISON

NOTICE.

THE firm of BOWMAN & HARCOURT are now receiving their supply of **Staple and Fancy Goods,**

Adapted to the present and approaching season. The above Goods will be sold at a very greatly reduced price. The Goods, with the price, cannot but please. Purchasers are respectfully solicited to call and examine for themselves, as we are determined to sell.

BOWMAN & HARCOURT.

Lexington, Sept. 19, 1839—38-1m

SELLING OFF AT COST!

THE partnership existing between Bowman & HARCOURT, will, by agreement, expire on the 1st day of January next, and wishing to discontinue business in this city with a view of closing the same as soon as possible, they offer their entire stock of merchandise now on hand, at cost, wholesale or retail. A great many of our goods were purchased this fall, entirely new, consisting of the most desirable goods this city can afford. The above goods are too numerous to enumerate. Persons wishing to supply themselves would do well to call and examine for themselves immediately.

TERMS.—All sums under \$30, cash; over \$30 and under \$100, payable 1st day of March next, with well endorsed notes payable in either of the Banks of this city.

BOWMAN & HARCOURT.

Sept. 19, 1839—38-3m

TRANSYLVANIA UNIVERSITY,

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

TO prevent misapprehension, and to satisfy all inquiries, it is deemed proper to state, that the ships Gibraltar and Poland, have safely arrived in this country from France and London, with inventories of Books, Chemical Apparatus, Surgical and Obstetrical Instruments, magnificent preparations, illustrative of Pathological Anatomy, &c. &c. selected with great care, for our Medical School, in virtue of the munificent donation of the City Council, by Professors PETER and BUSH, whose homeward passage was engaged for the first of September, in the British Queen. To the above will be added, an extensive array of *medicinal preparations*, by Professor SARRU, so that the means of instruction will be most ample, and we need scarcely say, will be so applied as greatly to enhance the interests of every department.

By order, THOS. D. MITCHELL, Dean.

Lexington, Sept. 19, 1839—38-3t

P. S. Since the above was printed, we have received a letter, dated London, August 23d, from Prof. PETER, in which he says: "We shall sail on the 1st or 2d of Sept. in the British Queen, and shall be about 15 days on our return from New York. It has cost us a great deal of labor and research to get all the articles we wanted, but they are repaid by the satisfaction of knowing, that we shall have such a collection of the means of Medical instruction in LEXINGTON as is no where to be found in the country."

The Editors who have published our annual advertisement, and all others who may find it convenient, are requested to give the above one insertion.

Dissolution of Partnership.

THE partnership heretofore existing between the undersigned, was this day dissolved by mutual consent.

All debts due the firm are to be paid to Wm. Hardman.

WM. HARDMAN, HAMLET HANSBRO.

September 10, 1839—37-3t

HAMLET HANSBRO still continues to carry on the Watch making business, at the Lottery Office of A. S. Streeter, No. 9, East Main street, where he will be happy to accommodate his friends and those who may choose to favor him with their custom.

Fayette County, To-wit.

TAKEN up by Nathaniel Bradworth, six miles from Lexington, near the Versailles Turnpike road, a Sorrel Horse, about ten or eleven years old, about 15 hands high, hind feet white, a large snip on his nose, had three shoes on. Appraised to \$35 by William Elder & J. Hilstead, this 10th September 1839, before me

DAN. BRADFORD J. P. J. C. RODES, CLK.

Attest September 9, 1839—37-3t

Fayette County, Sci.

TAKEN up by Nathaniel Bradworth, six miles from Lexington, near the Versailles Turnpike road, a Sorrel Horse, three years old, both hind feet white, and some white in the forehead. Appraised to thirty-five dollars by James Howell and Samuel Smith, given under my hand this 21st May, 1839.

JOHN PARKER, J. P. J. C. RODES, Clerk.

Attest Sept. 9, 1839—37-3t

NEW AND SPLENDID ASSORTMENT OF Fall and Winter Goods!

D. M. & E. W. CRAIG,
ARE now receiving and opening, at their Store, opposite the Court House door, an Elegant and extensive stock of carefully selected

Staple & Fancy Dry Goods;

Among which will be found, in part, the following desirable articles, viz:

Super blue and black wool and piece dyed CLOTHS, some very fine, Green, brown and other Fancy Cloths, Black, green, brown and drab Beaver Ephatium, Mohair and Flushing Cloths, for Over-Costs, a superior assortment, Blue, black and fancy colored Cassimeres, plain, striped and plaid,

Blue, black, brown, mixed and other fancy Cassinets, plain, striped and plaid, Satin, Wellington, Valencia, Swansdown and Velvet Vestings, new style, Woolen, Merino and Cotton Shirts and Drawers, White, blue, green and red Mackinaw Blankets; Clay, Whitney and fancy French Blankets,

Plaid, spotted and plain colored and white Flannels, French and American Prints and Calicoes, Satin, Velvet and Bouquaine Stocks, plain and figured;

Linen Bosoms and Collars, new style; Silk, Gingham and Cotton Umbrellas; Super Linen Cambric and Silk Handkerchiefs, for ladies and gentlemen;

Zephyr, Cruels and patterns for fancy work, Darning and knitting Yarns, assorted colors; Embroidered, figured and plain Muslin de Lanes, Shal-lies and Shal-lies,

Embroidered, figured and plain Satins, Repps, Gros de Nap and Poplin Silks, French, English and German Merinoes, Adelaide and other Cloths, for ladies cloaks and riding dresses;

Bonnet, Sash and Belt Ribbons, assorted; A Splendid Assortment of French Needle Work, Such as Capes, Collars, Ruffing, Edging, insertions and

Infants Dresses; Embroidered, plaid and plain Merino, Cashmere, Cambric, Net and Woolen Shawls and Hdkfs.,

Splendid embroidered Silk Shawls and Mantillas, Black and fancy Kid, Thibet, Silk and Mohair Gloves and Mitts, Plain and ribbed Silk, Merino, Lamb's Wool and Mohair Hose and Half

A superior lot of Trimmings, for ladies dresses and riding habits, such as Fringe, Lace, Buttons, Silk Cord, Braiding, Quilling Shenic Cord, &c.

Gentlemen's superior Outer, Beaver, Nutria, Cooney, Musk-rat, and Sealskin CAPS; FUR COLLARS;

A superior lot of Water-Proof and Fine Boots and Shoes,

For Gentlemen and Boys, and a splendid lot of Satin and Lasting Gaiter Boots and Shoes, Fur Lined and Quilted Boots, Travelling Baskets; Pen and Pocket Knives, of Rogers & Wootenholm's make a superior article.—Also, a large lot of *Negro Jeans*, Socks, Shoes and Caps, which will be sold low to manufacturers and farmers; with a great variety of other articles, too tedious to enumerate, which we promise to sell by Wholesale or Retail at very reduced prices.

A general invitation is extended to all purchasers to call and view our Stock—our city patrons and friends are particularly requested not to buy elsewhere, until they have given us a call. To our city friends and customers, we will pledge them that we will sell them Goods as low as any house in the city, and will give the highest market price for all such articles as are commonly bartered for in our line. As we take great pleasure in showing our goods, we wish all to call and examine for themselves.

D. M. & E. W. CRAIG.

September 12, 1839—37-4t

McCULLOUGH'S

KENTUCKY ALMANAC,

FOR 1840:

PRICE \$4. PER HUNDRED.

Orders for any amount, post paid.

Address SAM'L D. McCULLOUGH,

September 5, 1839. 36—3t Lexington.

KENTUCKY

STATE LOTTERY,

FOR THE BENEFIT OF THE

Grand Lodge of Kentucky.

CAPITAL PRIZES: \$100,000; \$10,000; \$5,000; \$2,500; \$1,000; \$500; \$250; \$100; \$50; \$25; \$10; \$5; \$2; \$1; &c. &

NEW GOODS.

D. M. & E. W. CRAIG,

HAVE just received and are now opening, at their Store Room, No. 5 opposite the Court-house door, a very large and well assorted stock of

New Fall and Winter Goods,

Of the latest fashions, comprising every variety of STAPLE AND FANCY GOODS, suitable for the present and approaching season—all of which they will sell very low for Cash, or to suit customers. Their stock is very large and complete. We invite all purchasers to call and examine for themselves, as we had rather show our Goods than to write about them.

Lexington Aug. 15, 1839—33-3m

THE subscribers take this method of informing their friends and the public generally, that they have purchased the entire

STOCK OF GOODS

Of Messrs. J. CURE & Co. No. 7, opposite the Court-house.

Where they intend keeping a general assortment of all articles in their line, to which they particularly invite the attention of purchasers. They earnestly solicit a share of public patronage.

RICHARD B. TODD & CO.

Aug. 1, 1839—31 2m.

Transylvania University.

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

THE Lectures will commence, as usual, on the first Monday in November, and close on the last day of February, and be delivered by the following faculty viz: BENJAMIN W. DUDLEY, M. D. Prof. of Anatomy and Surgery.

JAMES M. BUSH, M. D. Adjunct Prof. of Anatomy and Surgery.

JAMES C. CROSS, M. D. Prof. of Institutes and Medical Jurisprudence.

NATHAN R. SMITH, M. D. Prof. of Theory and Practice of Medicine.

WILLIAM H. RICHARDSON, M. D. Prof. of Obstetrics and Diseases of Women and Children.

THOMAS D. MITCHELL, M. D. Prof. of Materia Medica and Therapeutics.

ROBERT PETER, M. D. Prof. of Chemistry and Pharmacy.

The cost of a full course of Lectures is One hundred and five Dollars. The Matriculation fee, entitling to use of the Library is Five Dollars. The Dissecting ticket (which is optional with the pupil) is Ten Dollars.

The Graduation fee is Twenty Dollars. Good boarding and lodging, including fuel and light from Two Dollars and Fifty Cents to Four Dollars per week.

A large accession to the Books, Apparatus and Museum of the School will be brought from Europe, in October, by Professors Bush and Peter, and the new Medical Hall, having been actually begun, will be completed with all possible despatch.

The notes of good and solvent banks, in the States whence the pupils respectively come, will be taken at the par value, for Professor's tickets.

THOS. D. MITCHELL, M. D. Dean of Faculty.

Lexington, Ky. July 11, 1839.

GUN SMITHING.

STONE & KOPPIKUS, State of New York, respectfully inform the citizens of Lexington and the public generally, that they have permanently located themselves in this City.

where they will now carry on the Gun Smithing in all its various branches, and will also keep constantly on hand, a general assortment of Superior Rifles, Double and single barreled Shot Guns and Pistols, of their own manufacture. They hope by their prompt attention to their business, to share a part of the public patronage, and would be pleased for persons who wish to purchase, to call and examine their stock, where they can be supplied on reasonable terms.

Their shop is situated on Mulberry street, nearly opposite James Weirs Rope and Bagging factory.

Lexington August 1, 1839—31-3m

George R. McKee,

Attorney and Counsellor at Law,

LANCASTER, KY.

WILL attend punctually to all business confided to him in the county of Garrard and the adjoining counties. Collections attended to throughout the State. June 6, 1839 23-4f

JOHN H. JACOB, Attorney at Law.

WILL practice in the Fayette Courts. The collection of non-resident claims is regularly attended to. His Office is on Main street, in the front rooms over the Tailor's shop of Mr. Thomas Rankin, opposite to the Lexington Library.

Lexington, K. Nov. 26, 1838—48-1y

T. M. HICKEY & W. B. REDD, ATTORNEYS at Law and Barristers, will, in future, practice in association. Their Office is on Main street, between the corner and Brennan's Hotel.

Lex., April 19, 1838 16-4f

Saddle Harness and Trunk MANUFACTORY.

No. 23, Main-street, Lexington, Ky.

THE subscriber returns his thanks to his old friends, customers and the public generally, for the very liberal patronage heretofore extended to him, and would respectfully inform them that he still continues to carry on the above business, in all its various branches, at his old stand, on Main-street, immediately opposite the Kentucky Gazette Office, where he is prepared, on short notice and reasonable terms, to execute all orders in his line of business.

His stock now on hand is very large, and in point of neatness and the style of workmanship, is unsurpassed by that made in this city or elsewhere, which he will dispose of at reduced prices. He respectfully invites those wishing any articles in his line to give him a call, as he thinks he can suit them as well, if not better, than they can be in this city.

ROBERT HUSTON.

Lexington, July 11 1839—28-3m

NOTICE.

JOHN T. MASON, Esq. formerly of Kentucky, has left in my hands as his Agent and Attorney, a fund in Lands—of fine quality, and good title—which I am to dispose of in settlement of all demands against him in Kentucky. Those having claims against him, will immediately consult me upon the subject.

JAMES E. DAVIS.

Lexington, February 14, 1839.—7f

JABIZ BEACH,

At his Coach Repository, has now on hand a COACH equal to any in the State, and four very fine COACHES, CHAIRS, four years old and new, of the first quality, manufactured at New-Ark, New-Jersey, which will be sold on the lowest terms.

Any person wishing a Carriage of any description, can by giving an order, have the same forwarded from the manufacturers at New-Ark, free of commission.

Lexington, Sept. 15, 1836—55-4f



CINCINNATI RACES.

FALL meeting, 1839, will commence on Monday, 14th October.

First Day, Monday—Proprietor's purse \$300, for three year olds only. Two mile heats.

2d Day—Ohio stallion stake 2 mile heats, sub. \$100 each, h. ft.; four or more to make a race; a splendid silver Pitcher, of the value of \$100, to be added by the proprietor; second best to get back his stake; to name and close by the 15th August.

For this race six subscribers are expected.

Some Day—The Breeders' plate, value \$200, for three year olds, free only for those bred in the State of Ohio, and Campbell county, Ky., mile heats.

3rd Day—The Breeders' plate, value \$500, two mile heats, a beautiful Tea set, (silver) the amount of entrance to be governed by the number of entries. To this plate the proprietor makes an entry.

Same Day—A Post stake for 3 year olds, mile heats, sub. \$100 each; the entry to be made at 4 o'clock the day previous to the race; to name at the Judges' stand previous to the hour of starting.

4th Day—Jockey Club purse, \$600; three mile heats. If three or more start, the second best to receive 120 dollars out of the purse. If not three, the winner to receive 480 dollars.

5th Day—Jockey Club purse, 1000 dollars; four mile heats.

If three or more start, the second best to receive 200 dollars out of the purse. If not three, the winner to receive 800 dollars.

6th Day—Proprietor's purse, 400 dollars in gold; mile heats.

If three or more start, the second best to receive One Hundred dollars out of the purse. If not three, the winner to receive Three Hundred dollars in gold.

September 5, 1839—36-3f

DISSOLUTION.

THE partnership heretofore existing between the subscribers, trading under the firm of Rainey & Ferguson, having expired by limitation, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. Payment, (which we earnestly solicit) can be made to either of us, at our old stand.

WILL. H. RAINEY,

JAS. FERGUSON.

Lexington Aug. 1, 1839

WILL. H. RAINEY

RETURNS his grateful acknowledgements to the public, and particularly to his old friends for their long and continued support, and takes pleasure to inform them, that he continues business at the old stand of Rainey & Ferguson, No. 45, Main-street. He has on hand a

LARGE AND SPLENDID STOCK OF

DRY GOODS,

Which he is determined to sell at reduced prices and on his usually accommodating terms.

On hand, 50 pieces Scotch, Kidderminster and 3 Ply Ingrain CARPETING and Tuffed Rugs. 5000 yards NEGRO JEANS and LINSEYS.

Lexington, Aug. 1, 1839—31-3m

Public Sale.

HAVING disposed of my Farm, I will sell at public Auction, without reserve, at my residence on the Maysville Turnpike road, one mile from Lexington, On Wednesday, the 2d day of October,

All my stock of HORSES, CATTLE, and HOGS, among which, are 7 first rate Milch Cows; Farming Utensils, &c. Also—1 Eastern made Farm Wagon, nearly new; a Carriage and Harness.

Also—25 Acres of first rate CORN, in the field; Wheat, Oats and Hay in the Barn; together with many other articles not enumerated. Sale positive and without reserve.

Terms of Sale will be easy, and made known on the day of sale. JAMES BEACH.

September 5, 1839—36-4f

KENTUCKY STEAM HAT FACTORY,

No. 38, West Main-Street, corner of Main-Cross-St., LEXINGTON, KENTUCKY.

WILLIAM F. TOD.

[SUCCESSOR TO BARN & TOD.]

CONTINUES in successful operation his unequalled facilities in the application of STEAM AND MACHINERY to the MANUFACTURING OF HATS, which he hopes will at all times enable him to supply his customers' and all who desire to purchase, either at WHOLESALE OR RETAIL, with every variety of

Fur and Silk Hats.

The most desirable and fashionable article the market affords.

Just received, the Philadelphia and New York Winter Fashions for 1839 and 9, for Gentlemen's Hats. December 27, 1838 52-5f

WILLIAM ALLISON,

BOOT AND SHOE MAKER,

RETURNS his thanks for the encouragement heretofore received in the line of his business, and takes this method of informing his friends and the public in general, that he continues the said business on Upper street, between Norton's apothecary shop and the market house; where he will be always ready to serve customers with work of the best quality. He also announces that he has lately received a choice supply of Eastern Work, selected for luxury, consisting of Boots, Bootes and Shoes of every description, being a regular assortment for this market. He would ask his friends and all wishing to be served in his line, to call and examine his stock.

Lexington, July 25, 1839—30-4f

Boot and Shoe Manufactory.

ROBOWS would most respectfully inform the citizens of Lexington and the public generally, that he is now receiving, and intends to keep constantly on hand, a large assortment of DOUBLE SOLE FRENCH BOOTS—and also a large lot of CORK suitable for manufacturing CORK Sole Boots and Shoes. Also, a large assortment of coarse Men's and Children's Brogans, all of which he will sell as low for Cash, as any other house in the city. He invites the public to call and examine his stock, as he feels confident they can be surpassed.

RICHARD OWENS,

Main street, opposite Brennan's Hotel.

N. B. In addition to his Eastern and French work, he would inform the public that every description of BOOTS and SHOES are manufactured on the shortest notice and most favorable terms.

Lexington, Dec 13, 1838—50-4f

Strayed or Stolen.

FROM the farm of William Metcalfe, on the Richmond Turnpike road, one mile south of Lexington, on Tuesday night last, the 10th inst., an Iron Grey Horse, four years old next spring, 15 hands high, star in his forehead, the right hind foot grey, the hock, no other mark recollected. He was not shod.

A liberal reward will be given for the delivery of said horse, or such information so that I get him.

WILLIAM METCALFE.

Lexington, Sept. 19, 1839—38-3f

To Executors, Administrators and Guardians.

THE undersigned Commissioners, appointed by the County Court of Fayette, to settle the accounts of Executors, Administrators and Guardians, will hold a regular meeting for the purpose of making settlements with those who may desire, at the Clerk's office of the County Court, on the first Tuesday in every month.—They will, however, attend at any other time their services may be required.

JEREMIAH KIRTLY,

WALLER RODES,

GEORGE NORTON.

Lexington, August 8, 1839.

DR. DAVID WALKER respectfully informs the citizens of Lexington and its vicinity, that he has located himself permanently in Lexington, and will attend with promptness and fidelity to all calls in his profession. He may be found at Dr. B. W. DUDLEY'S Shop.

April 17, 1839. 16-4f

Western Emporium.

JUST received, and now open for inspection, at the Western Emporium of Fashion, a large and splendid assortment of Cloths, Cassimeres, Vestings, Fancy Articles and Ready Made Clothing of every description, which I selected myself in the Eastern Cities, with great care as to style and quality. The public in general are respectfully invited to call and examine for themselves, as great inducements will be held out to those wishing to purchase.

THOMAS RANKIN,

No. 14, W. Main Street.

15-4f

Lexington, May 2, 1839.

N. B. A splendid assortment of TAILOR'S TRIMMINGS, which will be sold Wholesale or Retail, to suit purchasers. The TAILORING BUSINESS is still carried on with neatness and despatch.

T. R.

To Stammerers.

FROM the numerous applications for the cure of STAMMERING, I shall return to Lexington in the course of six weeks, and remain about three or four weeks.

C. H. CHAPMAN.

Lexington, May 2, 1839. 4f-18

FAIR NOTICE.—All persons indebted to the late firm of BOWMAN & DUNS, are most respectfully solicited to call and liquidate the same, on or before the 1st day of June next. All persons not complying with the above requisition, may expect to be waited on by an officer on that date.

JOHN BOWMAN.

May 2, 1839. 16-4f



Fayette Fashionable Cabinet & Chair WARE-ROOM,

1st and 2nd Stories—No. 17, East Main Street, LEXINGTON, KY.

THANKFUL for the very liberal encouragement I have met with since I commenced the above business, I take this means of informing my customers and the public generally, that having purchased a large and commodious house, suitable for the accommodation and exhibition of the extensive stock of

Cabinet Ware, Chairs, Mattresses, Blinds, and other articles in my line, which it is my determination to keep constantly in stock, I am now prepared to offer the greatest inducement to those who favor me with calls. I am permanently fixed in Lexington, and I am confident I can give entire satisfaction to purchasers. The stock at present on hand consists in part of

Splendid Spring-seat Sofas, Mahogany Bureaus, Sideboards, Secretaries, Wardrobes, Pier & Dressing Tables, with and without Marble Tops.

The assortment of CHAIRS is very large, and various in style and quality, and at reduced prices. I will fill in the most speedy manner possible, all orders of the above named articles, as well as every thing pertaining to the UPHOLSTERING BUSINESS; besides which, I have VENETIAN BLINDS, of the most approved style at moderate prices.

Furniture delivered in all parts of the city without charge to the purchaser.

Funeral calls will meet prompt attention.

In the second story of my establishment I keep every variety of the finest finished Furniture, and I solicit a call from the public whether they wish to buy or not.

JAMES G. MATHERS.

March 21, 1839—12-4f

WHEAT.

A CALDWELL, is happy to be able to state, that the PHENIX MILLS formerly the Aluevan Mills, are in such a state of forwardness, that he will be able to receive wheat in about ten days. He will pay the highest price for good sound wheat, delivered at the mills, and invites the Farmers to call as early as practicable, and make engagements for their crops. He will shortly be able to fill all orders for FLOUR and MEAL, which he will warrant of the first quality.

Lexington, July 25, 1839 25-3m

Observer, and Intelligencer insert 3m weekly.

City Lots in Louisville.

WE have for sale, TWO TOWN LOTS, in the City of Louisville, in a very improving part of the city, which we will sell for cash, or for Dry Goods at fair prices—or a likely negro girl will be taken in part pay. Also, a very superior GRAND ACTION PIANO-FORTE, of the best tone and superior workmanship. Apply at our Auction Store, Hunt's Row.

CAVINS & BRADFORD.

Lexington, August 8, 1839.

To Eastern Merchants & Mechanics.

THE subscriber will publish by the middle of November next his Louisville, Ky. Directory, for 1840. Eastern dealers and mechanics have the opportunity of advertising in it on the following terms, by sending the advertisement and the money to the editors of the Louisville Journal.

One page, \$5 00

One-half page, 3 00

One-fourth page, 2 00

One square, not exceeding 6 lines, 1 00

C. W. GRAHAM.

August 29, 1839—35-4f

CABINET WARE-ROOM.

THE subscriber respectfully informs his customers and the public generally, that he continues the CABINET MAKING BUSINESS at his old stand on Main-street, immediately opposite the lot on which the Masonic Hall formerly stood, and a few doors below Logan's corner, where all articles in the way of FURNITURE can be had on as good terms as they can be elsewhere procured in the city. He invites all those wishing to purchase articles in his line, to call at his Ware-Room and examine for themselves, as he is determined to sell bargains.

Having provided himself with a FURNITURE WAGON, all articles bought of him will be delivered anywhere in the city, free of charge.

JOSEPH MILWARD.

N. B. I am prepared with a BEARSE, and will attend to Funeral calls, either in the city or country.

Lexington, Sept. 5, 1839 36-4f

Great Western Manufactory

OF FURNITURE, CHAIRS & SOFAS;

Venetian Blinds, Mattresses, Feather Beds, &c.

No. 13, Hunt's Row,

LEXINGTON, KY.

THE subscriber has taken the house at the West end of Hunt's Row, opposite the Rail-road Office, and has fitted it up for a FURNITURE MANUFACTORY; and is now making some of the most fashionable Furniture, Chairs, &c. that is made at the present day. The subscriber has in his employ, some of the best workmen in the United States, and is a practical workman himself. He assures the public that he can Manufacture Furniture as fashionable and as durable as it can be made elsewhere,—my stock is tolerable large. It is useless to enumerate articles, for I can supply my friends and customers with all kinds of Furniture on accommodating terms as any house in the city. I think I can please the majority of my customers, if by beauty, durability, and low prices combined together will have the effect.

PAINTING.

I will also fill all orders for Plain, Gold or Ornamental Signs—Landscape Painting on walls or fire boards, in oil or distemper colors—Gilding Picture Frames, together with various kinds of ORNAMENTAL PAINTING as may be wanted. All orders executed with neatness and despatch on the most reasonable terms.

"It may be well for the Farmers, Merchants and Citizens generally, to keep an eye to the difference in expense and natural effect on the prosperity of the country by feeding and clothing the mechanics here at home, and those that live East of the Alleghenies. The more figuring and ciphering there is done about the matter, the more Bacon, Flour, Corn, Dry Goods, and Furniture will be sold here amongst us. I will take a few thousand pounds of Bacon, and two or three hundred barrels of Corn, in exchange for Furniture by way of experiment.

IOHORACE E. DIMICK,

Lexington, June 20, 1839. No. 15, Hunt's Row.

Plough Making & Blacksmithing.

THE Subscribers respectfully inform their friends and the public generally, that they have purchased the well known establishment, formerly belonging to Mr. William Rockhill, and are now prepared to furnish all articles in their line, on short notice. The PLOUGH-MAKING BUSINESS will be continued in all its branches, and a good assortment of the latest improved Ploughs kept constantly on hand. Old Ploughs repaired with neatness and despatch.

WM. P. BROWNING,

JOHN HEADLEY,

UNDER THE FIRM OF BROWNING & HEADLEY.

N. B. We wish to employ a thrifty Plough-Stocker, or Wagon Maker, to whom constant employment will be given. Also—2 or 3 Apprentices in the Smithshop, of respectable parentage, and who can come well recommended.

Lex Sept. 7.—53-4f

\$100 Reward.

RANAWAY from the subscriber, living on the Nicholasville Turnpike, 5 miles from Lexington, on the 21st of June, a Negro Boy named ALFRED, but commonly known and generally answers to the name of FOOT. He is about 14 years old, dark complexion, very flat nose, very flat forehead, flat face large mouth, very flat nose, very flat foot, his hair comes very low, nearly to his eyebrows. He had a bone made flannel shirt on and I think mixed gray pant-bones. When spoken to quickly rather given to muttering. I will give \$25 taken in this or any adjoining county, or \$50 taken out of the State, with all reasonable charges.

WM. ROMAN.

July 4, 1839 27-4f

TO HEMP MANUFACTURERS.

THE subscriber has invented a HEMP BECKLE, which he has put in operation by any power. The Hemp and Tow are put in good order, and without labour. Any person wishing information on the subject are referred to William Alexander near Paris, who has one of my Beckles